

New Drinks.
A new drink every day in the year at Wallace's drug store, 311 East Douglas.
Reduced rates to Kansas City via the Missouri Pacific railway, October 4th to 10th, inclusive.
Buy your millinery of Mrs. Wilmana. It is the place where the latest novelties are shown.
ST. JOSEPH RACES AND CARNIVAL, OCT. 5-12, 1896.
One fare—\$4.00—for the round trip, via Santa Fe. Tickets on sale Oct. 4 to 12, limited for return Oct. 12, 1896.
W. TORREY, Agent.

OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR, GUTHRIE, O. T. SEPT. 29-OCT. 2.
One fare—\$4.00—for the round trip via Santa Fe. Tickets on sale Sept. 28, 29, and 30; return limit Oct. 2, 1896.
W. TORREY, Agent.

Ladies are Cordially Invited.
To meet Madam Enzel, here in the interest of E. Pinkert Fur Emporium of Kansas City, carrying a very beautiful line of fur wraps, hats and patterns all made of whole skin by hand. The most strict and prompt attention paid to remodeling and dyeing all fur wraps. Ladies leaving orders are sure to meet moderate prices.
Madam Enzel will be at the Carey hotel every day this week from 2 p. m. on and solicits all ladies to call.
Elevator service. 115-5t.

Ladies in search of the Finest Stock of Millinery in Wichita can save time by going directly to Mrs. Wilmana, 134 North Main street.
4116-1t.

Advice to Mothers.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Used by millions of mothers.

Back Line.
Exchange tables at Orlando and Stillwater. We make a specialty of carrying passengers between these points. Traveling men's patronage solicited.
SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.

Why does so many ladies buy millinery from Mrs. Wilmana? Because she always shows the best styles.
115-1t.

KANSAS CITY TO CINCINNATI WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
The Washburn railroad is now running through cars to Cincinnati on its fast mail train, leaving Kansas City at 5:50 every evening, making practically no change of cars from Kansas City to Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and shortening the time to all above places from five to eight hours. The Washburn is the only line that does this.

H. N. GARLAND,
146 1/2 Western Passenger Agent.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION.
On Aug. 4 and 18, Sept. 1, 15 and 29, and Oct. 6 and 20, THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE will sell Homeseekers' Excursion tickets to points in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, Louisiana and New Mexico at ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00 ROUND TRIP. For full information address
H. A. S. RAY, D. P. A.,
Wichita, Kan.
Phone 130.

REMEMBER WELL AND BEAR IN MIND.
That the Missouri Pacific railway is the shortest and quickest route to all Colorado points. Leaves Wichita at 6:35 p. m., arriving at Pueblo 7:50 a. m., Colorado Springs 12:30 p. m., and Denver at 12 noon. One hour quicker time than any competitor. Summer tourist tickets now on sale. City Ticket office 114 North Main street. Telephone 211.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The little child always gets well from Castoria.
GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENCY,
MO. PA. TICKET OFFICE,
114 North Main Street,
Wichita, Kansas.
We can sell you through Railway and Steamship tickets to all points in the world.
We are agents for the following lines of Ocean Steamship Companies, and keep the original tickets always on hand, so that upon purchasing we can hand them to you at once:
American Line—New York to Southampton.
American Line—Philadelphia to Liverpool.
Anchor Line—New York to Glasgow.
Cunard Line—New York to Liverpool.
North German Lloyd—New York to Southampton, Bremen, Genoa, Naples, Gibraltar, Australia, Japan.
White Star Line—New York to Liverpool, Cape Town, South Africa and South American ports.
We also make a specialty of prepaid Ocean tickets. So that any one desiring to pay for a ticket here to bring over their friends from the Old countries can do so safely and cheaply. We attend to the delivery of the ticket on the other side.
E. E. BLECKLEY, P. and T. A.
P. and T. A.

Through tickets, baggage checks, maps, time tables and full information about the Santa Fe route and "Prisco" line can be obtained from their ticket office at Douglas avenue station, which is open until 10:40 p. m. every day. All questions cheerfully answered.
W. TORREY, Agent.
Telephone 130.

PRISCO LINE
To St. Louis and all points east. The only line running through Pullman Buffet sleepers from Wichita to St. Louis without change of cars. City ticket office corner Main and Douglas.

ST. LOUIS AND RETURN \$12.40 VIA THE PRISCO LINE.
Tickets on sale Oct. 4 to 9 inclusive. Limited until Oct. 12 returning. City ticket office corner Main and Douglas.

Special one-way rate, Wichita to St. Louis via the Missouri Pacific railway for \$11.90, September 11th, 22nd, 24th and 25th, October 1st, 11th, 15th, 20th and 22nd.

FACTS WORTHY OF STRONG EMPHASIS.
The time from Wichita to St. Louis via Santa Fe route and Kansas City including thirty minutes layover at Kansas City is only 15 1/2 hours, making the actual running time 14 1/2 hours. This is the quickest time to St. Louis. Smooth track, elegant equipment and everything for comfort.
If going to St. Louis or beyond try the quick time Santa Fe route.
Phone 130. W. TORREY, Agent.

Reduced rates to Colorado and Utah summer resorts via Frisco Line. Ticket office corner Main and Douglas, and Douglas avenue station.

CRIPPLE CREEK.
THE GREAT GOLD FIELD OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.
Is easily reached via the Great Missouri Pacific Railway, either via Pueblo, Colorado Springs, or both. Colorado express leaves Wichita daily at 5:30 p. m., arriving at Pueblo or Colorado Springs for breakfast. Cripple Creek is only a few hours ride from Pueblo or Colorado Springs.

GOOD ADVICE.
TAKE THE SANTA FE
FOR
CRIPPLE CREEK;
IT IS THE
BEST ROUTE.

Phone 130. W. TORREY, Agent.
Office—Douglas Avenue Station.

EXCURSION RATES TO
GEUDA SPRINGS
VIA FRISCO LINE.
The Frisco Line will sell tickets to Geuda Springs and return during the summer months limited 30 days. Trains leave Wichita at 12:25 p. m., arriving at Geuda Springs at 4:40 p. m., returning leave Geuda Springs at 10:40 a. m., arriving at Wichita at 3:45 p. m.
W. TORREY, Agent.

STATE IRRIGATION CONVENTION
AT GREAT BEND, KAN.,
OCTOBER 15TH TO 17TH.
W. TORREY, Agent.
Tickets on sale Oct. 14th to 16th inclusive; final limit Oct. 17th. Rate \$2.50.

W. TORREY, Agent.
A. T. & S. F. A. and S. F. R. R.
The ticket offices of the Santa Fe route and "Frisco" line in Wichita are at the Douglas avenue station.
W. TORREY, Agent.
Telephone 130.

CUT RATES TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL
POINTS EAST VIA THE GREAT
ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.
For full information address Hal S. Ray, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas. Phone 130.

SPECIAL RATES TO ST. LOUIS VIA
THE FRISCO LINE.
On the following dates, Sept. 17, 22, 24 and 29, Oct. 1, 13, 15, 20 and 22, the Frisco Line will sell one way tickets to St. Louis for \$11.90. City ticket office corner Main and Douglas.

The best way to Colorado is over the Santa Fe Route. The fast train which leaves Wichita at 3:45 p. m., arrives at Colorado points next morning. For information call upon or address
W. TORREY, Agent.
Phone 130. Douglas Avenue Depot.

OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR.
Round trip tickets to Guthrie on sale Sept. 25th to 30th inclusive; final limit Oct. 2d. Rate \$4.00.
W. TORREY, Agent.
Santa Fe Route.

WICHITA TO ST. LOUIS
IN SIXTEEN HOURS AND FIFTY
MINUTES VIA MISSOURI
PACIFIC.
"The Kansas and Nebraska Limited" train leaves Wichita at 3:30 p. m., daily and arrives at St. Louis next morning 7:15. No need of hurrying yourself to catch a morning train. Eat your dinner at home, take your afternoon nap, after which you can take the Missouri Pacific Flyer and reach St. Louis for breakfast. Same time as though you had left next morning train. Quick time. Elegant service. City Ticket office, 114 North Main street.

PRIESTS OF PALMAS AND
KANAWA KREW,
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Round trip tickets via Santa Fe only \$2.15. On sale Oct. 4 to 10 inclusive. Final limit Oct. 11.
W. TORREY, Agent.

PRIESTS OF PALMAS PARADE AND
KARNIVAL KREW.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Kansas City, Mo., October 5th to 10th, 1896, one fare for the round trip via the Missouri Pacific railway. Tickets on sale October 4th to 10th, inclusive, good to return up to and including October 11th. City Ticket office, 114 North Main street.

ST. LOUIS AND RETURN \$12.40
VIA
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RY.
Oct. 4th to 9th inclusive. Limited to return Oct. 12th. The above rate is made on account of the St. Louis Fair, Races and World's Exposition. Remember the Missouri Pacific is the most direct and quickest route to St. Louis. Leave Wichita at 6:35 p. m., arrive at St. Louis next morning at 7:30, without change of cars. Night express leaves Wichita at 9:10 p. m. City ticket office 114 North Main street. Telephone 211.
E. E. BLECKLEY, P. and T. A.

ST. LOUIS FAIR AND EXPOSITION.
Special one-way rate of \$11.90 to St. Louis via the Santa Fe. Corresponding low rates to all points east. For further information call on or address
W. TORREY, Agent.
Do You Know

That the Frisco Line (St. Louis and San Francisco railroad) is positively the only line running two daily through passenger trains from Wichita to St. Louis without change of cars? For Wichita at 12:25 p. m., and 10:40 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 7:15 a. m. and 6:20 p. m. The equipment of these trains is first class in every particular, consisting of electric chair cars (seats free) and Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers.

If you are going beyond St. Louis remember that the Frisco line has the best for the east, northeast and southwest is made in the magnificent new Grand Union station, St. Louis, the largest and handsomest passenger station in the world.

For sleeping car berths and all information relative to rates, routes, etc., call on or address Ticket Agent, corner Main and Douglas, or Douglas avenue station.

United States Infantry from Fort Leavenworth, United States cavalry from Fort Riley and the Kansas National Guard are expected to go into camp and give exhibition drills at Topeka. The Santa Fe route tickets via the Santa Fe will be on sale Sept. 27 to October 3, inclusive, final limit October 5. Rate \$4.62.
W. TORREY, Agent.
A. T. & S. F. R. R.

WICHITA TO ST. LOUIS FOR \$11.90
VIA THE MISSOURI PACIFIC R. R.
On September 17th, 22nd, 24th and 29th, October 1st, 13th, 15th, 20th and 22nd, Fast express leaves Wichita at 3:30 p. m., arriving at St. Louis next morning at 7:30. City Ticket office, 114 North Main street.

ST. LOUIS AND RETURN \$12.40 VIA
THE PRISCO LINE.
Tickets on sale Oct. 4 to 9 inclusive.

A FEW OF THE POINTS TO WHICH
THE SANTA FE AND PRISCO
LINE SELL ROUND TRIP
TICKETS.
Colorado points, every day rate \$22.50. Geuda Springs, Kan., daily \$4.
Homeseekers' Excursion Sept. 15, 29, Oct. 6, 20, one fare plus \$2.
Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 4 to 10 inclusive, \$5.15.
Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 10 to 15 inclusive, \$5.15.
Pacific coast points, daily, good for nine months, \$30.00.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 4 to 9 inclusive, \$13.40.
W. TORREY, Agent.
Phone 130. Douglas Avenue Station.

HOMESSEEKERS' EXCURSION VIA
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Tickets on sale August 4 and 18, September 1, 15 and 29, and October 6 and 20, at rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip to points in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona and Louisiana. For further information call on
W. TORREY, Agent.
Phone 130.

CASTORIA.
The little child always gets well from Castoria.
3-11-97

LANDS LITTLE KNOWN.

Many Parts of the Globe Are Yet Unexplored to the Civilized Man.
It is a very general supposition that there is very little of the world we live on that has not been explored by geographers, and that the very little that yet remains to be investigated is on the African continent. And yet the fact is that about 20,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface is yet a terra incognita, one-tenth of which is on our own continents of North and South America.

The Cosmos, published in Paris, has an article on this subject which gives a synopsis of an address by Mr. Lobley before the London geographical congress last month, that brings out this interesting question very clearly.

Mr. Lobley reminds us that, in the first place, toward the middle of the sixteenth century all sea and land travel was by navigators, and that if the maps of the continents were not yet very exact at least their relative positions and their general configuration were known. Australia itself appears on a French map of 1542 under the name of Great Java. In the course of the sixteenth century and the first half of the sixteenth a group of navigators had advanced geographic knowledge in a degree that has never been reached in any other period so short. Sebastian d'Elcano made his first voyage around the world; Vasco De Gama had doubled the Cape of Good Hope; Christopher Columbus had added the Americas to the map; the voyages of Cabot and Magellan had opened the wonderful list of new discoveries.

To-day, outside of the polar regions, we must confess that all the seas have been explored, but this is far from being the case with the land. An immense extent is entirely unknown to us; another, still more considerable, has been only imperfectly explored; travelers have traveled it, commerce has exploited some of its products, but good maps of it do not exist. Finally, only the least part is well known; geodesy has covered it with a network of triangles, and the maps of it are complete even from a topographical standpoint.

After the two polar regions, which have remained inaccessible, Africa is the part of the world of which we have the least information. Notwithstanding the general acquaintance among European nations to divide up and possess the land, they have only a vague idea of the continent contains, over 6,500,000 square miles being yet unexplored.

After Africa, Australia offers the vastest field to the investigation of explorers; we must remember that even its seacoast was not fully explored till 1843. Since that time, at the price of great suffering, it has been crossed from south to north, but no traveler has yet traversed it from east to west.

While the North American continent has been very well explored, the whole central region of the southern continent has not been mapped with any degree of accuracy. Some portions of it have been roamed over by men hunting for wood, mines and articles of commerce, but little is known of the interior of the continent.

To sum up, the yet unexplored parts of the globe cover an area of about 50,000,000 square kilometers (about 20,000,000 square miles), approximately divided thus:

Africa 6,500,000
Australia 6,500,000
Asia 6,500,000
Europe 6,500,000
North America 6,500,000
South America 6,500,000
Total 36,000,000
—N. Y. Herald.

WHEELS HURT LAUNDRIES.

Riders Do Not Wear as Many Washable Things as Formerly.
The laundries are kicking now, and it is all on account of the bicycle. They say the laundry business has been greatly injured by the wheel, and there is no telling where the thing will end.

The young man who used to put on a clean shirt, collar and cuffs every morning and again in the evening when he went to see his best girl, now sheds his linen after dinner and gets into his bicycle togs. As his bicycle suit consists of a flannel shirt or sweater and a pair of short trousers he saves one clean shirt, collar and cuffs each day.

And as there are not less than 75,000 men who ride wheels in Chicago this sort of thing would mean the loss of 75,000 shirts, 150,000 cuffs and 75,000 collars to the laundries every day. This is supposing that every man who rides a wheel changes his linen every evening before dinner, which is probably not the case.

As any man there are enough who do to make a big hole in the laundry business. Besides, there is the woman side of it. It costs \$1.00 to "do up" a white dress, and any young man who has any regard for her young man simply must have a clean white dress at least once a week, and as much often as she can afford. That is, unless she rides a wheel, in which case she slips into her bicycle suit, which is worn and can be washed at home, and goes off riding without worrying about her laundry bills. Besides, she does not wear white collars and cuffs with her bicycle suit, and that is another big saving in the course of the year.

Take it all around, the laundryman gets the worst of it, and therefore, he is grumbling loudly and wondering what he can do to make up the loss in his business. In certain sections of the city so serious has the falling off in trade become that many girls have been discharged from the laundries because there is not work enough for them, and that is another bad thing to be laid up against the wheel. And so it goes.—Chicago Post.

QUEEREST OF ALL HAILSTONES.

Phenomenal Showers That Have Fallen in Various Parts of the Country.
Mumboldt, the great scientist and an undisputed authority on atmospheric as well as other natural phenomena, tells of a hailstone which passed over Tucuman on March 14, 1813, every ice globe of the entire fall being of a beautiful orange color. Five years prior to that extraordinary event, Camilla, Germany, was treated to a fall of five large freezing capacity, and of the most scientific construction. After the ice is frozen it is forced into the filter pressure with very powerful pumps, and by these presses the wax is converted into a solid cake, while the oil flows into pans, being then transferred into the sun bleached or filtered as wanted.—N. Y. Sun.

Probably few persons are aware of the immense amount of paraffin wax now manufactured and consumed, pronounced, indeed, one of the most valuable of the many products of petroleum much of this importance being due doubtless to the perfection at present reached in the methods of production. In the improved process now pursued the purpose of reducing to the desired gravity and crystallizing the wax, this operation being known as cracking, and following this, the oil is frozen by the same means that are in vogue for making artificial ice, the machines then used by refiners of petroleum being of very large freezing capacity and of the most scientific construction. After the oil is frozen it is forced into the filter pressure with very powerful pumps, and by these presses the wax is converted into a solid cake, while the oil flows into pans, being then transferred into the sun bleached or filtered as wanted.—N. Y. Sun.

"Listen, Mrs. Jones; some one has invented a machine by which a man can hear himself snore."
"That's good, Mr. Jones; now I hope they'll get up one by which a man can hear himself snore."—Chicago Record.

Mumson, Mass. It is described in the Waltham Register of July 15 of that year as follows: "Extremes, four feet long, three feet wide and two feet thick. After the rough part of the body had been removed there remained a clear, solid block of ice two feet three inches long, one foot and six inches wide and one foot and three inches thick."

The most extraordinary hailstone of history, the most extraordinary hailstone of the hailstones were concerned, was that which occurred on the Wadi Oasis in the desert of Sahara in 1851. The individual ice chunks were of all imaginable forms. There were wheels with four, six and eight spokes, dumb bells, large and small, triangles, cylinders, both solid and hollow, some of the solid ones being as much as six inches in length and not larger in diameter than a lead pencil. The common round hailstones congealed together in their descent, forming into fantastic pyramids, like the old pictures of the pilled-up cannon balls; some took upon themselves the form of giant bunches of grapes, and other masses "fell in the shape of necklaces, crowns, crosses, etc."

In a hailstorm in Wisconsin in 1885 the individual "stones" were of many odd shapes and forms. Some were shaped like ginger snaps, others like watches, leaves of bread, etc.—St. Louis Republic.

THE TAAL.

Language Spoken by the Boer of To-Day
—A Shrunken Vocabulary.
The language spoken by the Boer of to-day is called "the Taal." It is not French, nor is it Dutch, nor is it even in the usual acceptance of the word a dialect of Dutch, but it is a broken form of speech based on that language.

In the present day all over South Africa by the Boers and half-breeds as their only speech; it is found in its greatest purity in the free state, Transvaal and frontier districts, where it has been least exposed to scholastic and foreign influences during the last few years. To analyze fully this tiny but interesting variety of speech would take us far beyond our limits. It differs from the Dutch of the Hollanders not as archaic forms of speech in Europe often differ from the literary, as the Italian of the Ligurian peasant from that of the Florentine, or the Somersetshire or Yorkshire dialects from the language of the London newspapers; these archaic European dialects not only often represent the earlier form of language, but are often richer in varied idiom and in the power of expressing subtle and complex thoughts than are their allied literary forms.

The relation of the Taal to Dutch is of a quite different kind. The Dutch of Holland is as highly developed a language and as voluminous and capable of expressing the finest acclimations of thought as any in Europe. The vocabulary of the Taal has shrunk to a few hundred words, which have been shorn of almost all their inflections and have been otherwise clipped. The plurals, which in Dutch are formed in various and complex ways, the Taal forms by an almost universal addition of an "e," and the verbs, which in Dutch are as fully and expressively conjugated as in English or German, in the Taal drop the "en" and are reduced to a single syllable. Thus, the verb "to be," instead of being conjugated as in the Dutch of Holland and in analogy with all civilized European languages, thus runs: Ik is, Je is, Hij is, Ons is, Yulle is, Hulle is, which would answer in English to "I am," "thou art," "he is," "you are," "they are."

Fortnightly Review.

SPONGES.

The Past Dozen Years Have Brought a Great Reduction in Price.
There has been a great change in the price of sponges during the last dozen years, and a good-sized bathing sponge as formerly cost five and six dollars, may now be purchased from \$1.25 to \$1.50. A very fair bathing sponge can be bought for 75 cents. As a consequence many sponges come from the Mediterranean. Many of the ordinary sponges in our market are brought from Florida and the Bahamas. As everyone knows the sponge is a low form of animal life. After the sponges are taken by harp poisoning or by dredging they are exposed to the air on the hot dry sand until the animal matter they contain is decomposed and only the skeleton which composes the sponge of commerce remains. The sponges in this condition are ordinarily floated in iron cages until they become thoroughly clean before they are offered for sale. Physicians generally want customers against buying the snowy-bleached sponges sold by peripatetic sidewalk vendors, because they are often all collected from the refuse of hospitals and other places where they have been in use, and cleaned and bleached again for sale. A physician usually selects a rather dark sponge, that shows no signs of having been bleached. The finest silk sponges come from Turkey and the east, and are always costly. A sponge in use should always be wrung out and hung in the open air, where it will dry as quickly as possible after it has been in use. If a sponge is shut up in a tight box while it is still damp, it soon becomes foul in odor, and it cannot be cleaned without the use of chemicals that injure the texture.—N. Y. Ledger.

Probably few persons are aware of the immense amount of paraffin wax now manufactured and consumed, pronounced, indeed, one of the most valuable of the many products of petroleum much of this importance being due doubtless to the perfection at present reached in the methods of production. In the improved process now pursued the purpose of reducing to the desired gravity and crystallizing the wax, this operation being known as cracking, and following this, the oil is frozen by the same means that are in vogue for making artificial ice, the machines then used by refiners of petroleum being of very large freezing capacity and of the most scientific construction. After the oil is frozen it is forced into the filter pressure with very powerful pumps, and by these presses the wax is converted into a solid cake, while the oil flows into pans, being then transferred into the sun bleached or filtered as wanted.—N. Y. Sun.

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"That's good, Mr. Jones; now I hope they'll get up one by which a man can hear himself snore."—Chicago Record.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

When Li Hung Chang was in Ohio he told the Scotchman that his bagpipes reminded him of China. They can't make out whether he meant it for a compliment or not.

England's neglect of her discharged soldiers is shown by the fact that out of 901 troops returned at the Winchester workhouse in eight successive weeks 163 were discharged soldiers.—Military Gazette.

In Paris this year 2,391 journals and other periodicals are published; 163 of these are political newspapers, 151 being republican, 31 conservative and 1 free lance. In the departments and colonies 3,396 periodicals are published of which 1,000 are republican, and 23 are conservative newspapers.

Italy has a new magazine rifle which holds only six cartridges, but can be filled and discharged in 15 seconds. The bullet has an outside covering of German silver with a case of lead hard as by testimony, and will go through a brick wall three feet thick at a range of a quarter of a mile.—Military Gazette.

Plans for a revolving sky scraper 400 feet high and built of steel have been submitted to the Paris exhibition commission. The 24 stories are to be built for restaurants, concert halls, theaters etc. The building will turn slowly on its axis like a merry-go-round, and enable visitors to survey the whole country around Paris while they eat their dinners.

A Paris chief of the clique, who was a theater manager for breach of contract, has elicited from the civil tribunal of the Seine a decision that the clique is illegal and contrary to the public welfare on the ground that it hinders the expression of unbiased opinion, destroys the liberty of the paying public, and is likely to give rise to disturbances.

A RUSH TO GUIANA.

A Californian's Letter Drew Crowds to the Gold Fields.
Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Venezuela, I departed for British Guiana, where life and property were secure. On arriving at Georgetown the beautiful capital of the colony, with about 60,000 inhabitants, I found 100 California miners stranded and full of indignation. They had been lured to Guiana by a letter which had found wide circulation in the newspapers of the Pacific coast. A man who had served as cook in a California mining camp had gone to Guiana, and had found a good position as manager of a placer mine on the Barima river. Glowing with his good fortune, he wrote a glowing account of his prospects to his wife in California. She showed the letter to the editor of the local paper, who published it as an item of important mining news.

This letter within a short time had the effect of starting groups of men from the coast mining fields, some of them even from British Columbia. It was a time of depression in the mining industries of the Pacific coast, and a great many miners were out of employment. Through the writer of the letter had no intention of attracting others to his El Dorado, the Californian, who had assumed that it would be as easy to prospect for gold in Guiana as in California, regarded him as the author of their misadventure, and indulged freely in threats of vengeance. No harm came to him, however, because it is not a light matter to violate the laws in British Guiana. As these stranded miners had no money, they were unable to prospect, which requires a more or less expensive outfit; and they could not find employment in the diggings for the reason that white men are not employed on the placers except as managers, and in fact nearly all the managers, like the laborers, are colored men.

The Californians had great difficulty in getting away; some of them reached home as stowaways; a very few obtained situations. One of the was engaged for six months as manager of a placer mine on the Poro river, owned by a syndicate of colored men, which produced from 300 to 400 ounces of gold a month. He fell ill just as his time was up. When he recovered he invested his savings in an outfit, and started up the Cuyuni river, but found nothing. Another man secured a situation partly through the fact of his being a free mason.—Thomas Dalgleish, in Century.

REMINISCENCE OF LINCOLN.

A Proposed Colony of American Negroes in Central America.
It was a proposition of President Lincoln to colonize in Central America the colored people of the border states—Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware—states which did not secede, says the Baltimore Sun. "President Lincoln," said Dr. Morris a few days ago, "was a native of Kentucky, and while a resident of Illinois during his mature manhood he had a good conception of the needs of the negro. Originally he was opposed to the wholesale emancipation of the colored race—to placing these untutored people upon their own resources to gain a livelihood. He was opposed to their return to Liberia or any African country because they were born slaves, and in contact with Anglo-Saxon civilization, and if the same methods of civilization should be used by them in Africa they would starve."

Mr. Lincoln proposed to colonize them in Central America, where the Anglo-Saxon civilization existed, where fruit and cereals could be raised in abundance and without much labor, and where the climate suited a race which for thousands of years had lived under the piercing rays of the sun at the equator. Mr. Lincoln was distrustful of the border states, because many of their most prominent residents, including members of congress, were opposed to the emancipation of slaves. That was the situation in 1861 and 1862.

When the war broke out Dr. Charles A. Lee, of Baltimore, was named as a colonist, and sent to the state department much valuable information bearing upon the fitting out of privateers in European ports for Confederate service. These reports ultimately reached Mr. Lincoln, who was much impressed with them. In 1862 Dr. Lee returned to America and was summoned to Washington by Mr. Lincoln. The doctor, during the administration of President Pierce, had been stationed as consul at one of the principal ports in Central America and was thoroughly familiar with that territory and the character

and habits of the people. To him Mr. Lincoln entrusted the delicate duty of negotiating the purchase of sufficient territory in Central America for the colonization of the colored people of the border states. Of course he had nothing to do with the colored people of the southern states, for those states were then arrayed against the union. Dr. Lee went upon his mission, but the plan was a failure because the war assumed more serious phases at that time and because every dollar that could be raised had to be expended in equipping and maintaining the army then in the field.

"Just think of the possibilities of the success of Dr. Lee's mission," continued Dr. Morris. "Had it turned out successfully we might not now have among us here in Maryland a single native colored man, woman or child. It is true they might have come to us from the south, after the war, but if Mr. Lincoln's ideas had been carried to a successful issue, as would have been the case but for the pressure of more momentous events at the time, the tide of negro emigration to the Central American states would have been fully established, and there is no doubt that the colored people of states in arms against the union would have followed those of their race from the border states."

After the war Dr. Lee was for a time a health officer of Baltimore and superintendent of the house of refuge. He married Miss Freusche. He died two years ago at his home at Glyndon, Baltimore county.—Chicago News.

COUNTRY OF CLIFF-DWELLERS.

Tribe That Live in the Desolate Region of the Southwest.
Inhabitants? Indians, coyotes, rat snakes, rabbits, prairie-dogs and Morona, in the heart of it; while along its borders and in the valleys where water is or can be brought are ranchmen with stout hearts—as need there is to win a livelihood from this desolate frontier. Villages there are in favored places and a few towns with faces set firmly toward the Twentieth century as to the utilities, while the amenities are but faintly in evidence.

The Indians who inhabit this region are of two types. In the upper middle portions are the Utes and the Navajos the relics of nomadic tribes, but wandering legally no longer, save within the confines of their reservations. More scattered are the Pueblos or Village Indians, living much as they did when the Spaniards found them centuries ago in their great communal, walled houses of stone or adobe. Of these Pueblo Indians, the Moquis, far away from "anywhere," in the heart of the land of which I write, are the most primitive in dress, habits and tradition; while the Zunis, Acomas, Lagunas and Lilemas, to the south and east, and a dozen or so farther remnants of once powerful groups straggled along the upper reaches of the Rio Grande, are variously and frequently viciously tinged with the ways and follies of the white man.

All over this great stretch of country, so hot in its untempered summer sunshine that you wish you had not come, so bewitching in its skies and clouds and starry spheres and hills that not for worlds would you have said adieu to the rugged peaks of the forgotten people. You will find them at the doors of Navajo wigwags deep in the wilderness, where old women sit weaving blankets in the sun. You will find them hundreds of miles from the white man's dwellings or the red man's haunts. Sometimes on high plateaus sometimes in broad valleys, sometimes hung along the crags of well-nigh inaccessible canyons, or perched, it may be, in dizzy security atop of some gigantic rock which rises sheer and solitary above the plain, over which it has kept so long unbroken vigil.—T. M. Mitchell Prudden, in Harper's Magazine.

PITH AND POINT.

"She—I wonder what is the old, old story?"
"He—You are the girl I ever loved."—Indianapolis Journal.

"He—They say there are microbes in a woman's kiss." She—"I hope not."
"Why?" "I don't want to have to meet kissing 'Fido.'"—Town Topics.

"Bubbles—My wife and I met by accident. Thrown together by chance, as it were." Wheelwoman (eagerly)—"Did you break the bicycles?"—Buffalo Times.

"Bill—Have you